

SLEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT

COUNCIL

Library



ANNUAL REPORT

. of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR

1964

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILL.

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S L E A F O R D U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor J. P. Parratt, J.P. (Chairman of the Council)
Councillor G. Dawson (Chairman of the Committee)
Councillor A. W. Johnson
Councillor A.H.C. Keal
Councillor G. L. Nowell
Councillor J. E. Parker
Councillor L.T.C. Wilkinson

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Edwin I. Blenkinsop, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
(resigned September, 1964)

Margaret A. Loraine, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., B.Sc.
(appointed October, 1964)

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER

T. E. Dagwell, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

HOUSING OFFICER'S ASSISTANT

A. V. Barraclough

Certificate of the Institute of Housing

GENERAL ASSISTANT

W. B. Williamson

CLERK

Miss W. A. Carr

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1964

To the Chairman and Members of the Sleaford
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the annual report on the
Vital Statistics and Sanitary Conditions of the Urban District.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	4,549
Population - Census 1961	7,834
- Registrar General's Estimate 30/6/64 ..	7,910
Number of new houses completed during the year . ..	84
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book ..	2,468
Rateable value as at 1st October, 1964	£271,441
Sum represented by a penny rate	£ 1,085

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Births</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births	Legitimate	50	53	103
	Illegitimate	3	1	4
	Totals	53	54	107
Still Births	Legitimate	-	1	1
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
	Totals	-	1	1
<u>Birth Rates</u>			<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Live Birth Rate (Crude) per 1,000 of the estimated population			15.87	13.53
Live Birth Rate (Corrected per 1,000 of the estimated population			16.98	14.48
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (England and Wales)			18.2	18.4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			2.44%	3.74%
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births			39.06	9.26
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births (England and Wales)			17.3	16.3
Total Live and Still Births			128	108

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The first result of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of increasing values over time.

3.2. The second result of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of decreasing values over time.

3.3. The third result of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of increasing values over time.

3.4. The fourth result of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of decreasing values over time.

3.5. The fifth result of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of increasing values over time.

3.6. The sixth result of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of decreasing values over time.

3.7. The seventh result of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of increasing values over time.

4. Conclusion

4.1. The first conclusion of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of increasing values over time.

4.2. The second conclusion of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of decreasing values over time.

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4.15. The fifteenth conclusion of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of increasing values over time.

4.16. The sixteenth conclusion of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of decreasing values over time.

4.17. The seventeenth conclusion of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of increasing values over time.

4.18. The eighteenth conclusion of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of decreasing values over time.

4.19. The nineteenth conclusion of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of increasing values over time.

4.20. The twentieth conclusion of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of decreasing values over time.

4.21. The twenty-first conclusion of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of increasing values over time.

4.22. The twenty-second conclusion of the study is that the data shows a clear trend of decreasing values over time.

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Number of deaths	70	78	148		
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 of the estimated population				19.10	18.71
Death Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 of the estimated population				11.46	11.23
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (England and Wales)				12.2	11.3

<u>Deaths of Infants under One Year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of Deaths - Legitimate	2	1	3
- Illegitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

		<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births		24.39	28.04
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births (England and Wales)		20.9	11.23
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births		25.00	29.13
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births		Nil	Nil
Neonatal deaths (i.e. deaths of Infants under four weeks of age)	<u>Male</u> 2	<u>Female</u> 1	<u>Total</u> 3
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births		24.39	28.04
Rate for England and Wales		12.51	20.0
Early neonatal deaths (i.e. deaths of infants under one week)	<u>Male</u> 2	<u>Female</u> 1	<u>Total</u> 3
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births		16.26	28.04
Perinatal mortality rate (i.e. Stillbirths and Deaths under one week) combined per 1,000 Live and Still Births		54.69	37.38

The birth rate is now 14.48 per thousand of the estimated population, this is below the birth rate of last year and below the national average rate which is 18.4. This variation is expected when dealing with very small numbers. The birth rate still exceeds the death rate which is a satisfactory state of affairs.

NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN SLEAFORD IN 1964.

<u>CAUSES OF DEATHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	-	1
2. Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	2	6
15. Leukamia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	10	20
18. Coronary disease, angina	14	11	25
19. Hyper-tension with heart disease	-	3	3
20. Other heart disease	13	21	34
21. Other circulatory disease	4	3	7
22. Influenza	1	2	3
23. Pneumonia	5	4	9
24. Bronchitis	1	1	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyper-plasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	11	15
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	1
34. All other accidents	3	2	5
35. Suicide	1	1	2
Total	70	78	148

The unusual feature this year of having a maternal death is a fact worthy of note and shows that no effort can be spared to ensure adequate antenatal care throughout pregnancy. Unfortunately it is often those who need it most who are least likely to avail themselves of the services. The cause of death here was haemorrhage due to a ruptured uterus which was quite unpredictable in a lady who had had a previous normal confinement.

Cardiovascular diseases (69) were as usual the principle causes of death with vascular lesions of the central nervous system (strokes) accounting for 20 deaths.

There were 7 deaths from carcinoma of bronchus one occurring in a woman.

There were 6 deaths from accidents and 2 from suicides showing an increase over last year.

CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under one week (Multiple abnormalities)	2	1

The three infant deaths all occurred within the first week of life. Premature twins died 6 hours after delivery having multiple congenital abnormalities. The other death occurred 1 hour after

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the General Land Office, and the date of their appointment. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the date of appointment is given in full. The names are given in full, and the date of appointment is given in full.

ALBANY, N. Y.,

Wm. C. ...
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...

delivery the cause again being prematurity and multiple congenital abnormalities. This is in accordance with the National picture where the two main causes of infant deaths are prematurity and congenital abnormalities. There has been much research in those fields of medicine and a steady improvement has been made in the case of survival of premature infants. Congenital abnormalities have recently come to the fore with the Thalidomide tragedy which has made doctors alert to the dangers of new drugs. Help has also been given by genetic counselling of parents in cases where these conditions have been proved to be likely to recur e.g. mongolism where one type is shown by chromosome abnormality has a high chance of recurring but the more usual type has no more chance of recurring than in any similar case.

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales reached an all time low record of 20, as compared to Sleaford 28.04 but due to the small numbers, big variations in rates are likely to occur as shown by last years figure of Nil.

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Home Nursing.

There are two full time district nurse midwives in Sleaford.

Health Visiting.

One full time Health Visitor covers the Urban District of Sleaford.

Home Help Service.

The local headquarters are situated at the Riversdale School Clinic buildings and are open from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. on weekdays. The home helps provide invaluable service to the elderly in their own homes maintaining domestic and social standards.

Riversdale Clinic.

Welfare Foods Service can be purchased daily from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Infant Welfare Clinic.

This is held every Monday afternoon from 2 p.m. - 4 p.m. and a doctor is present.

School Clinic

This is held on Monday mornings from 9.30 - 12 noon with a doctor in attendance.

Regular Ophthalmic and ENT sessions which are attended by specialists are held at the school clinic for the benefit of school children.

Dental and physiotherapy clinics are also held daily at the school clinic.

The school Health service provides a child guidance clinic run by Dr. Vera Holdway.

Weekly speech therapy clinics are held.

Immunisation and Vaccination.

Diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis immunisation is provided by the general practitioners under the County Council scheme free of charge. Smallpox vaccination is also provided free of charge by the local general practitioners under the County Council scheme.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes.

These are held at the Riversdale School Clinic.

Ambulance Service.

The headquarters of the County Council ambulance service is situated in Sleaford. The vehicles are fitted with radio and the transmitter is situated at the ambulance station in Sleaford.

Hospital Services.

These are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board at Lincoln, Boston and Grantham. The small maternity home in Sleaford serves a useful function for the Sleaford area. The number of confinements that took place in 1964 was 297.

Mass Radiography.

The Lincolnshire Mass Radiography Unit carried out a survey at Sleaford in January, 1964 and at Grantham in May, 1964. The Director of the Unit has kindly supplied me with the following statistics relating to these surveys:-

				<u>Sleaford</u>	<u>Grantham.</u>
No. x-rayed on miniature films	..	..	..	1,033	6,924
No. recalled for large films	..	..	..	8	67
No. recalled for clinical examination	..	..	..	-	-
No. referred to Chest Clinic	..	..	..	4	19
No. referred to own doctor	..	..	..	-	-
No. of cases of Pul. Tub. Active	..	..	..	1	6
No. of cases of Carcinoma	..	..	..	-	3

Venereal Disease.

A clinic is held at Lincoln County hospital twice weekly.

Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological investigations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln under the supervision of Dr. Croll.

PREVALANCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

As the following table shows the Urban District of Sleaford has remained remarkably free of infectious diseases during the year measles showing a substantial decline on last years figure of 213.

During the year 72 cases of infectious diseases were notified:-

Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Food Poisoning.

There were no cases of food poisoning notified during 1964.

Tuberculosis

No notifications of this disease were received during the year a most gratifying state of affairs which we hope will continue and that children will continue to receive protection against the disease when they reach 13 years of age. There was one death attributed to the disease.

Section 47. National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action was taken under this section during 1964.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Sleaford Urban District Council supports the Central Council for Health Education and in return receives their posters which have been displayed in different parts of the town.

I wish to thank the Chairman and the members of the Council for the help they have given me since I became your Medical Officer of Health in October 1964.

I remain

Your obedient servant

M. Loraine.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

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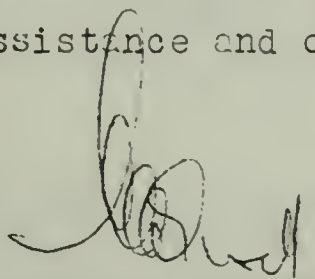
Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my seventeenth Annual Report on the Environmental Health Services of the Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1964.

Practically all recent legislation affecting Local Government has brought its new demands on the time available in the department for Public Health work the most important having been the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 the full effect of which is now being felt and latterly the Housing Act, 1964 which imposes considerable new duties on Local Authorities particularly in regard to the improvement of existing dwellings. Whilst little practical work has been done during the year in respect of these two Acts it is clear that the situation is such that the consideration which the Council gave to staffing of the department late in the year was necessary. Public Health work has been largely confined to routine and whilst a considerable amount of work has been done in this direction no new work particularly in the field of slum clearance has been commenced. Nevertheless, the provision of 50 new houses and flats on the Boston Road Estate enabled current slum clearance projects to be completed.

100% meat inspection has been maintained once again and the year is important since 1964 saw compulsory meat inspection brought in for the first time.

I would like to thank the Council for their continued support and my fellow Officers in particular those of my own department for their assistance and cooperation during the year.



Public Health Inspector.

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H O U S I N G

COUNCIL HOUSING.

51 new Council houses and flats were completed and occupied during the year. This number formed the greater part of a contract for 50 houses, 2 shops and 2 flats placed during 1963. The provision of this additional accommodation enabled considerable progress to be made in regard to the rehousing of families from unfit houses.

In addition to the new houses 20 vacancies occurred on existing estates. The total accommodation available during the year enabled the Council to carry out the rehousing of 24 families from unfit houses and 47 from the general list, a very welcome increase from the previous year when 20 families only were accommodated.

Tenders were invited towards the end of 1963 for the erection of 18 flats and 16 garages on the Northgate clearance site and in February the successful tender was accepted. Progress on 36 flatlets on the Boston Road Estate was satisfactory by the end of the year, the shells of the buildings having been erected and roofed-in. Some consideration was also given to the erection of further accommodation on the remainder of the Boston Road site it being anticipated that a further 3 blocks of flats or similar accommodation should be erected on the remainder of the land available.

The improvement of all houses in Newfield Road where the tenants wished to have the work carried out was completed during the year. There remained only 10 houses out of the 61 three-bedroomed houses not improved at the end of 1964. In addition work on the improvement of the houses on the George Street estate was continued and a further 8 completed during the financial year 1964/65.

The effect of the reorganisation of the workshops and stores was fully felt during the first complete year of their use. The employment also of a part-time joiner together with the increased efficiency has enabled much of the backlog of work to be brought up to date and it is now true to say that plumbing is right up to date and that the other trades are not too far behind. This is a vastly improved situation from that which existed in the early part of 1963.

PRIVATE HOUSING.

A further 33 private houses were completed during the year largely on the Meadowfield Estate. Unfortunately, the two private development schemes in hand during 1964 were slowing down since the sites were almost built up and no further development regrettably had materialised before the end of the year. The demand which was shown particularly for the Meadowfield Estate indicates that there is still plenty of scope for the private developer within the Urban District. Equally, there remains the problem of the owner who wishes to select his own builder and architect and therefore needs a site not tied to a speculative builder. There is evidence that the lack of this facility has led to a number of private individuals building outside of the Urban District for this reason.

UNFIT HOUSING.

Little new work was carried out in relation to the clearance of unfit houses. I have already commented on the reason for this. However, the provision of new houses referred to above enabled the completion of the rehousing of tenants from all of the outstanding clearance areas and by the end of 1964 all houses had been vacated, demolished and the sites cleared.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year.

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts.	41
Number of inspections made for the purpose	51
(b) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (a) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	NIL
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	NIL
(d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-headings) found not to be in all respects, reasonably fit for habitation	13

Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	25
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under sections 9,10, and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957	NIL
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	NIL
Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices	NIL
(i) By owners	NIL
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	NIL
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	NIL
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices	
(a) By owners	NIL
(b) By local authority in default of owners	NIL
(c) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	NIL
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	NIL

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made NIL

(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit NIL

(e) Proceedings under Sections 42 and 43 of the Housing Act, 1957

(i) Number of Clearance Orders made NIL

(ii) Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders made NIL

(iii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof 26

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

No Discretionary Grants were asked for during 1964. The number of Standard Grants approved was 15 the majority being in respect of improvements to owner/occupied houses.

In addition to the work carried out with the assistance of grants, a number of houses were modernised to standard grant levels without application having been made for a grant although in many of these instances the owners concerned were aware of the grant provisions. The reasons for this were many and often inexplicable but the principle was that of suspicion and some suggestion that application for a grant was not worthwhile because of the "bother". It is appreciated that of necessity some formalities must be followed but I would like to assure anyone who is contemplating improvements that the procedure for obtaining a grant is straightforward and simple although inevitably involves a short delay.

The total amount of grants paid during the year excluding George Street and Newfield was £2078.3.11.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The Church Lane Slaughterhouse became the only slaughterhouse in the town after the appointed day for Sleaford which was the 1st January 1964. The slaughterhouse having been brought up to standard provided satisfactory accommodation. The conditions under which animals are slaughtered for food are now reasonably good.

The maintenance of satisfactory hygiene is always difficult in a slaughterhouse where risks of contamination are ever present and much rests with the slaughtermen in their day to day practise in ensuring that meat is produced under the hygienic conditions which the general public have come to expect.

A number of small items of maintenance had arisen by the end of the year and the balance of the work necessary to remedy the conditions found had not been completed by the 31st December. The Council therefore refused to licence the slaughterhouse for more than one month.

MEAT INSPECTION.

100% meat inspection has been carried out in the slaughterhouse during 1964 as in previous years and it has been possible to implement the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 in their entirety with the exception of one or two minor points. It appears to be impracticable to carry out the strict letter of the Regulations where there is no meat inspector available during the whole of the time that slaughtering is carried out. The amount of throughput has been maintained at about last year's level. It is interesting to note that once again no beef or beasts organs were condemned for T.B. and for the first time for a number of years no carcasses were found to be affected by cysticercosis.

The total weight of meat condemned was 1 Ton 15 Cwts. This is an extremely small amount having regard to the throughput and reflects once again on the general high quality of animals slaughtered. From the reasons for condemnation given below it will be seen that a number of carcasses were condemned but in every case these were casualty or emergency slaughters when a high figure of condemnation can be expected.

The principal reasons for the condemnation of meat referred to follows:-

BEASTS

1	Beast and all organs	Empysem, Pleurisy and Pneumonia	} 350
1	Beast and all organs	Emaciation and Oedema	430
1	Calf and all organs	Abcesses	100
	Beef and Beast organs	Various conditions and diseases	905

SHEEP

2	Sheep and all organs	Emaciation	100
1	Sheep and all organs	Gangrenous Pneumonia	96
	Mutton, Lamb and Sheep organs	Various conditions and diseases	} 58

PIGS.

1	Pig and all organs	Septic Metritis	450
1	Pig and all organs	Multiple abcesses and retention	250
1	Pig and all organs	Septicaemia	120
1	Pig and all organs	Multiple abcesses	80
1	Pig and all organs	Emaciation	125
1	Pig and all organs	Swine Erysipelas	100
	Parts of 4 pigs	Injury, broken legs and back	291
	Pork and pig organs	Various conditions and diseases	503

1964	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	479	2	1,742	1,073
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u> Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	3	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	76	1	10	67
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	16.28		7.46	6.89
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1.49
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-
Percentage of beasts inspected affected with Cysticercosis	-	-	-	-

OTHER FOODS

The following premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

The manufacture of sausages, etc	1
The manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream.....	3
Storage and sale only of ice cream.....	27

Food premises are classified as under:-

Grocers.....	19
Public Houses.....	15
Butchers.....	11
Bakers and Confectioners.....	5
School Canteens.....	5
Slaughterhouses.....	1
General stores.....	4
Fish and Chip Shops.....	4
Fishmongers.....	2
Catering premises.....	9
Hotels.....	3
Confectioners.....	4
Greengrocers.....	8
Egg Packers.....	1

The routine inspection of food premises has been maintained as far as has been practicable during the year. Standards of premises vary, many in the town are excellent, most are good but unfortunately there are a few who need constant supervision. There appears to be a continuing consciousness amongst the general public for food hygiene considerations. This is evidenced by the number of complaints received and comments from members of the general public regarding the conduct of premises in the town. It is often by reason of the interest of local inhabitants that information regarding unsatisfactory and irregular practices come to my notice.

Arising out of complaints received it was found necessary to take proceedings on three occasions. In each case proceedings were successful. The Offences concerned were:-

- (1) Selling food not of the quality demanded contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 in that the said food contained the body of a wasp. The defendants were fined £5 and ordered to pay 3 gns. costs.
- (2) Exposing for sale certain foods namely cooked beetroot which was intended for but unfit for human consumption contrary to Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. In this case both the manager of the local branch and the company were prosecuted. The defendants pleaded guilty and the company was fined £10, the manager £5 and both were ordered to pay costs totalling 11 gns.
- (3) Selling on two occasions food not of the quality demanded in that the said food (tinned jam) was then mouldy contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. The defendants in turn prosecuted the manufacturers in accordance with the provisions of Section 113 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 but the original defendants pleaded not guilty and the manufacturers guilty. The magistrate dismissed the summons against the suppliers and in accepting a plea of guilty from the manufacturers gave them an absolute discharge and ordered them to pay costs totalling £14.16.0d.

MILK SUPPLY

9 T.T. Pasturised, 16 Pasturised and 3 T.T. samples of milk were taken by the County Health Officer during the year. Of these one T.T. failed the methylene blue test.

A complaint was received of an unusual flavour in a bottle of Pasturised milk. It was alleged that the flavour was recurrent but on investigation and submission to the Public Health Laboratory of a sample, no grounds for taking any action were discovered.

ICE CREAM.

One additional manufacturer of soft ice cream was registered during the year and there remained registered in addition one hot mix and one cold mix manufacturer of which only the cold mix was produced. Production is seasonal and was found to be satisfactory. There are now 27 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream only.

Reference has been made to the Prosecution involving ice cream. The proceedings were taken in respect of a wasp found in an ice sundae. Investigation of the vehicle involved showed that the containers used for the storage of syrups, etc. were uncovered. The vehicle generally was substandard, the necessary action being taken informally. Subsequent reinspections showed all the vehicles brought into the town operating from the company to be satisfactory.

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED.

36 lbs. canned meat	Unsound, Decomposition, Mouldy, Staining, Damaged, Blown,
88 Packets of various frozen meat, meat pies, etc.	Failure of freezing cabinet.
92 Packets of various frozen fish products	Failure of freezing cabinet.
107 Packets and tins of various frozen fruit and vegetables	Failure of freezing cabinet or unsound.
354 Packets of various frozen desserts and other food	Failure of freezing cabinet
50½ lbs. Dripping	Unsound
160 lbs. Meat	Failure of freezing cabinet.

ANNUAL RETURN OF OFFICES,
SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 came into force in relation to the provisions requiring registration of premises to which the Act applied on the 1st May 1964. In spite of wide publicity both local and national and in particular reference in the local press and in open council meetings, many occupiers of premises had failed to register by the end of 1964. It was estimated that probably between 60% and 70% of all premises to which the Act applied had been registered. Premises registered at 31.12.64 were as follows:-

Offices	49
Retail Shops	90
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	10
Catering Establishments	90
Catering establishments open to the public	11
Fuel storage depots	1
	<u>251</u>

Persons employed in the premises registered above as abstracted from registrations were as follows:-

Offices	227
Retail Shops	344
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	24
Catering Establishments open to the public	83
Canteens	1
Fuel storage depots	7
	<u>748</u>

WATER SUPPLY

The water undertaking now administered by the Kesteven Water Board has supplied water adequate and of a good quality during the year. It is chlorinated at the source. A number of improvements have been carried out by the Board to improve areas of low pressure in the town. The action taken has materially improved the situation in these areas.

The village supply at Quarrington has continued to cause some concern during the year. The continued dry weather has lowered the level of the bore to a point where the likelihood of failure arises. At the end of the year the bore was no longer under artesian pressure and the risks of pollution of the supply were thereby increased. The question of providing a piped supply from the Kesteven Water Board was discussed with the various interested bodies and the owners without any conclusions having been reached. It was clear at the end of the year that the life of the present undertaking as a means of supplying the village is extremely short indeed and several failures during the year has led to considerable inconvenience and nuisance to the local residents.

SEWERAGE

The provision of the new sewerage scheme in Quarrington village proceeded satisfactorily and by July the majority of the work had been completed although by the end of the year the scheme was not yet functioning. Work was also proceeding on the extension of the sewage disposal works and on the construction of the new storm overflow and sewer on the East banks.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse collection remains under the control of the Council's surveyor and a weekly collection is maintained throughout the year from almost all the premises within the area. All premises within the district are covered by a refuse collection. Disposal is by controlled tipping and the site now in use is reaching the stage when the provision of an alternative needs urgent consideration. It is to be hoped that a site more suitable to the needs will be found. The present site has never been satisfactory in that the nature of the covering material available has made it difficult to maintain the tip without nuisance under bad weather conditions. Controlled tipping at best is a most satisfactory method of refuse disposal at worst must be considered to be a gross nuisance.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The number of residential sites within the Urban District remains at two. No serious trouble arose on either site although constant supervision of one was found to be necessary. Provision is made at one site for casual users and whilst this over a very short period seems to be inadequate to provide for the needs of holiday campers it has filled a very desirable facility for persons travelling to and from the East Anglian coast. One instance arose where a group of vans occupied an unlicensed site and when forced to move went to another unlicensed site within the district. They were finally ejected and left the district. Apart from this one instance no trouble has been experienced with groups of itinerant vans belonging to scrap dealers, etc.

RODENT CONTROL

No changes have taken place in the arrangements for rodent control during the year. The Rodent operator is available full time as needed for work on infestation. It has therefore remained possible to give immediate attention to any infestation of rats or mice.

There was a seasonal increase in the number of rat infestations in the late Autumn and it is difficult deciding whether or not there has been an increase in the rat population in the district. I would like to think there has been an improvement but it does ^{not} seem possible to prevent infestation of the built-up part of the area from the rural parts surrounding. Once again I would ask the general public to give early notification of any sign of infestation which may be noticed.

The Council's sewers were treated, as usual, the main area of infestation being Westgate and the adjacent branches.

Rodent Control(cont.)

Details of the work carried out by the Rodent operator during 1964 are as follows:-

	<u>1964</u>
Total number of inspections	1709
Infestations found - Rats - Major infestations ..	1
- Minor infestations ..	183
- Mice - Major infestations ..	-
Minor infestations ..	6

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1949

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	12	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	80	4	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	92	6	-	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases where defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

